





# THE COMPILER.



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GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1860.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
HON. HENRY D. FOSTER,  
OF WESTMORELAND.

## The Democratic Nominee for Governor.

We have placed at our mast head the name of Hon. HENRY D. FOSTER, of "old Westmoreland," as the Democratic candidate for Governor. No man in the Commonwealth is more worthy of the confidence of the whole people than he, and for none other could the Democracy march on more cheerfully, hand in hand, striving for the victory.

Mr. Foster's nomination was made by acclamation, and though unexpected, has given universal satisfaction. The extraordinary enthusiasm manifested in the Convention itself has extended throughout the State, and in no portion of it has this excellent and auspicious choice been hailed with greater gratification than in the old Democratic strongholds. An able lawyer and eloquent speaker, a man of intellect and of the highest character, Mr. Foster ranks among the great men of Pennsylvania. A true, earnest, faithful and consistent Democrat, he has endeared himself, long since, to the party. He has served faithfully and with more than ordinary ability in the State Legislature, and has represented with honor his district in Congress.

The Convention at Reading deserves the thanks of the whole people for this nomination; reconciling all divisions, and uniting our great party once more, in a common effort, for the success of the good old cause. With such a standard-bearer we must succeed. In the shouts of an enthusiastic, united and inspired Democracy, heard now throughout the length and breadth of the Commonwealth, we hear the merry noise of next October's triumph and the knell of Black Republicanism. The office has sought the man, not the man the office. We hail with joy this harbinger of a glorious victory. The maxim of the immortal Jefferson has been fulfilled. We have a ready answer to the question, "is he honest, is he capable." For ability and integrity our candidate rises superior to his opponent. His whole history and his excellent qualities of mind and heart, fit him for a statesman, and he will adorn the gubernatorial chair, to which he is certain to be elected.

Democrats of Adams, we invoke your earnest co-operation in the good work commenced at Reading.

**The Democratic State Convention.**  
The attention of the reader is directed to the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention found in another portion of our paper. They will repay a careful perusal. Never before was the spirit of harmony and concession so actively and effectively present in a political Convention. Past differences were entirely forgotten, and every heart and mind present appeared to be drawn to a common purpose for a common good. The resolutions we feel assured will meet the approbation, not alone of the party, but of all those who desire the peace and prosperity of the people and the perpetuity of the government. They are conciliatory, conservative and national.

**The Clinton Democrat** bestows no more than a deserved compliment when it says:—"We again congratulate the Democracy upon the harmony that prevailed in their Convention at Reading. Much of it is due to the consummate ability and impartiality of its presiding officer, Hon. WM. H. WELSH, Senator from York. An honest and able man, a firm and sincere Democrat, he devoted his energies in the Convention to the promotion of the best interests of his party and the State, and by a noble discharge of the high duty that devolved upon him, he contributed largely to induce that feeling of justice and determination to unite and succeed which produced the desirable results that were finally obtained."

**The Opposition in Philadelphia** are tremblingly apprehensive of a loss of their power in that city at the Mayor's election in May next. So badly scared are they that they have applied to their friends in the Legislature to pass a bill to allow the present Mayor (a Know Nothing Black Republican) to appoint the Police for the city for a few years' term!—and the House on Wednesday positively passed such a bill, by a thirty party vote. It will also be forced through the Senate, but it is hoped that Gov. Foster will prevent the consummation of the iniquitous scheme by interposing his veto.

**Mr. Wm. P. Schell**, of the State Senate, has our thanks for Legislative favor.

**Hon. James A. Pearce**, Democrat, has been re-elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Maryland.

**Gov. Thomas H. Sargent**, of Pennsylvania, has been elected Chaplain to the U. S. House of Representatives.

## Union and Harmony.

The Democratic party of Pennsylvania is "itself again." After the loss of two consecutive elections, the delegates of the people who assembled at Reading, on Wednesday week, and the immense multitude of outsiders from every quarter of the Commonwealth, were determined that old scores and grievances should all be healed up, and that a third defeat, immediately following on the heels of the other two, should not be within the range of probability, if it could, by any means, be prevented. In this they happily succeeded. By-gones are now by-gones. The old watch-fires of the party have been rekindled by the happy action of the Convention. A spirit of conciliation and compromise was inculcated by everybody, and the result is a united, hopeful and jubilant party from one end of the Commonwealth to the other. This State of things will ensure the triumphant election of our excellent gubernatorial candidate, Gen. HENRY D. FOSTER, to be followed with an equally brilliant result at the ensuing Presidential election.

The first of March, 1860, will long be remembered in the annals of Pennsylvania, as a day fraught with the happiest consequences not only to this State, but also to the peace, safety and perpetuity of the Union.

## The Democracy Jubilant.

We have been, says the editor of the Lancaster Intelligencer, at many State Conventions and have witnessed more or less enthusiasm at them, but never anything to compare with what we saw and heard at the Reading Convention after the nomination of General Foster was announced. It was a perfect avalanche of rejoicing. Shouts after shouts made the welkin ring. Joy beamed from every countenance in the Convention, in the hotels, and on the streets; and the scene at the ratification meeting in the evening, defied anything like a correct description. The same state of things existed, we learn, at Greensburg—the home of Gen. FOSTER—at Philadelphia, at Pittsburg, and everywhere else upon the reception of the intelligence. It was a glorious and auspicious opening of the campaign of 1860, and will carry us to certain triumph in October and November next.

**The Carlisle Volunteer** says:—"We have attended a number of State Conventions in our time, but never have we witnessed as much good feeling and enthusiasm in a similar assemblage, as was manifested at Reading. Every Delegate, without a solitary exception, appeared determined to forget former difficulties, and to repudiate all asperities and heart-burnings. Gen. FOSTER—the distinguished son of the 'Star of the West,' old Westmoreland—was nominated by a unanimous vote; the resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote; the whole proceedings were unanimously concurred in, and the Convention adjourned in the best possible humor. Every one was satisfied; every one was pleased; every one felt sure of victory in October. 'All the clouds which lowered over our house are in the deep bosom of the ocean buried,' and victory is again inscribed upon the Democratic banner. Gen. FOSTER's majority will certainly reach 20,000; the Carlin will then be dropped, and Black Republicanism will expire in convulsions."

## Movements of the Democracy.

The Pennsylvaniaian says that the accounts from the interior of the State, relative to the action of the Reading Convention, are exceedingly gratifying. Not only is the nomination of the Hon. HENRY D. FOSTER, for Governor, everywhere hailed with cordial and enthusiastic approval, but the burial of all differences, and the restoration of unity, is regarded as of even higher import, and inspires a cheerfulness and a degree of zeal that is the surest pledge of victory.

The Democracy of Harrisburg hold a grand ratification meeting on Monday night, and eloquent and effective speeches were made by Messrs. DARRICH, of Lycoming; Judge BALL, of Chester; Senator SCHILL, of Bedford; J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon; THOMAS C. McDOWELL, Esq., of Harrisburg; Col. BYRNE, of Luzerne; HAMILTON ATKINSON, Esq., and others. The meeting was one of the largest ever held in Harrisburg, and characterized throughout with great enthusiasm. There were people present from every section of the State, and all manifested a lively interest in the proceedings. The Allegheny county Democracy had a grand gathering on Wednesday night. Governor SAMUEL W. BLACK, of Nebraska, Judge SHANNON, and others, spoke. The Democratic press of the State, also, is as enthusiastic as are the people.

An immense meeting to ratify the nomination of Hon. HENRY D. FOSTER, for Governor, was held at Philadelphia, on Monday evening last. Great enthusiasm was manifested. The Democratic watch fires are already burning brightly.

"The Curtis has risen," said an enthusiastic "Black Republican," who heard of the nomination made by his party for Governor; "yes," replied a wag standing by, "but it will fall in October." Good luck!

A resolution in the school board of Cleveland, Ohio, to separate white and black pupils has been negatived by a vote of six to four.

## The Republicans Perplexed.

The Republicans are confounded at the result of the Reading Convention. They confidently anticipated that the Convention could not harmonize the elements of the Democratic party, and that the same causes which contributed to the success of the Republican ticket in the elections of 1858 and 1859 would again assist them to a victory in 1860. They believed the Democracy to be hopelessly divided and distracted, and the possibility of reconciliation. The more sanguine expected an explosion at Reading, while cooler heads anticipated at the very least such a nomination or such a platform as would inevitably produce disaffection or coldness among a large division of the Democratic party. The scenes which transpired at Reading were farthest from their thoughts. They had so long regarded the divisions of the Democratic party as past healing, that the news of the unanimous, hearty and enthusiastic nomination of Henry D. Foster for Governor, and the equally hearty and unanimous adoption of a platform, fell upon the Republicans like a cold shower. Republican stock immediately declined fifty per cent. The cheerful smile was displaced by an expression of the most profound melancholy. The leaders heard the news of the nomination, of the cordial union of the Democratic party, of the wild enthusiasm with which the campaign was opened by the thousands of Democrats from every section of the State assembled at Reading, as the death-knell of all their sanguine anticipations.

The confusion carried into the Republican ranks by the proceedings at Reading is observable in their organs, says the Harrisburg Patriot and Union. They are at a loss to account for the union and enthusiasm of the Democracy. Some say that the National Administration controlled the Convention; others that it was the anti-Compromise. One has discovered that the nomination of Foster was brought about by a deep laid plot, and that the apparently spontaneous nature of that act was in accordance with an arrangement made weeks before in the inner recesses of some secret council. This is affirmed with as much particularity as if it had been communicated in confidence. Another declares that Witte was treated most shamefully by the Administration, and that Jacob Fry was most cruelly slaughtered by his professed friends. No two authorities agree precisely, but all unite in regarding the action of the Convention as shameful and in the highest degree improper, not to say disgusting.

We can relieve the perplexity of the confounded Republicans. The representatives of the Democratic party went to Reading determined to bury past dissensions, and to whip the Republican party next fall. They felt the necessity of union, and of patriotic, unselfish action. They were determined to select the best candidate, forgetting individual preferences in their desire for the general good. The nomination of Henry D. Foster was effected by no clique, arrangement, bargaining or midnight caucus, but it was an act of spontaneous enthusiasm amounting almost to inspiration. The same feeling which governed the Convention stirred the hearts of the people when the nomination of Foster was announced. Everywhere Democrats congratulated each other, and warmly ratified the choice of the Convention. In a moment all differences were forgotten. Democrat pledged Democrat, that henceforward they would unitedly labor for the success of the party by the elevation of its noble candidate to the Chief Magistracy of Pennsylvania. And this pledge will be redeemed. The Republicans may as well make up their minds to witness many more astounding and enthusiastic Democratic reunions before October arrives, fully as inexplicable as the proceedings at Reading, which have so confounded and perplexed them.

## Two Weighty Reasons!

The Central Press, published at the home of ANDREW G. CURTIN, in referring to Mr. CURTIN's qualifications for Governor, and urging his support upon the party, adduces the two following powerful arguments in his behalf. First—that his grandfather, ANDREW GREGG, had at one time been nominated for Governor, and the people by a large majority elected him to stay at home!—Second—His uncle, Gen. JAMES IRWIN, was also at one time a candidate for gubernatorial honors, and the people by an overwhelming majority likewise decided that he was not fit to hold the office! The editor of the Press must be a decidedly smart chap. Do you know of any more reasons why CURTIN should be made Governor?—Junata Register.

## County Politics.

The Opposition leaders here advise their political friends throughout the county to form "clubs or associations for the advancement of their cause in every district and township." We caution the Democracy—the friends of liberal and correct principles—to be on the alert, and keep themselves well posted in regard to the doings of the Opposition. These leaders may have some secret Know Nothing game on the carpet, to deceive and humbug the people as heretofore. Watch them!

The Harrisburg (Md.) Herald says the growing wheat crop of that county presents a very healthy appearance.

## The Day Down!

Recent elections in different parts of this State, have resulted in such overwhelming defeats of the Opposition, that we may safely conclude that a powerful reaction is at present going on in favor of the National Democracy. We have already given an account of the result in Lancaster, where the Democrats made a net gain of 500 votes, since last fall, and also of that in Harrisburg, which was carried by the Opposition at the last general election, but which was recently redeemed by the Democracy, by the handsome majority of 170 votes. We have now the satisfaction of adding Hollidaysburg and Altoona, (both of which gave Opposition majorities, last fall) to the list of regenerated boroughs. In Hollidaysburg the Democrats made almost a clear sweep, whilst in Altoona they lost but one or two of their nominees. No unusual local excitements influenced these elections. They were decided on the fair issue between Democracy and Sectionalism, between the conservative sentiment of the country and the political incendiaryism of the followers of John Brown and the preachers of his gospel. But these results are merely the faint foreshadowing of "coming events," of victories which shall add fresh glory to the Democratic cause, of triumphs infinitely prouder and more brilliant, the election of a Democratic Governor in October next, and the inauguration of a Democratic President on the 4th of March, 1861.

At the charter election held in Marshall, Michigan, on Monday last, the whole Democratic ticket was elected by 100 majority—a Democratic gain of 200 since last year.

At the municipal election in Galena, Ill., on the same day, the whole Democratic ticket was elected, with the exception of two aldermen, by an average majority of 108.

At Geneva, N. Y., on Tuesday, the Democrats elected their whole ticket excepting three, by a majority of 160. Three Republicans were elected by thirteen majority.

Isaac McCoombe, Democrat, was on Tuesday elected Mayor of Troy, N. Y., by 300 majority.

## Know Nothingism Revived.

The Philadelphia Gazette, the organ of the Republican wing of the so-called "People's Party," states that secret societies have recently been formed in that city, composed of men belonging to the Opposition party only. It says, "these clubs are Nativeist in their character, oath-bound and exclusive, precisely like the Know Nothing concern which the people settled so effectually." These societies proscribed every body except their own members, and seem to have been organized for the purpose of enabling a select few to control the nominations of that party. This is neither more nor less than a revival of Know Nothingism, with this difference, that, instead of aiming to cheat the Democrats, they are now striving to cheat each other. As it is a family quarrel, we have nothing to do but to stand back, and let them fight it out in their own way.

**The "Constitutional Union" party**, composed of the Straight-out Know Nothings and Southern "Whigs," have fixed upon the 9th of May for the holding of their nominating Convention at Baltimore.

The Republican Committee has bargained, through the influence of the friends of Seward, the day for the Convention at Chicago to the 10th of May.

Quite a newspaper war is springing up between the two divisions of the Opposition—and "the end is not yet."

**Gerrit Smith Brings a Libel Suit.**—Gerrit Smith is making notable use of his returning health. He has retained Messrs. Sedgwick, Andrews and Kennedy, of Utica, to commence suits in his behalf against Watts Sherman, Royal Phelps and S. L. M. Barlow, prominent members of the Fifth Avenue Hotel Democratic Committee, who called upon the people of the United States to detest and abhor him. Fifty thousand dollars are the damages claimed in each case. There are twenty-eight other members of this committee.—Gerrit was evidently discharged from the Insane Asylum too soon.

A number of American members of the Louisiana Legislature, some weeks ago, resolved, in view of the sectional character of the Opposition at the North, to vote for the nominee of the Charleston Convention. But the Democracy of that State do not seem to want their company, and tell them so in plain terms.

Wm. B. Foster, Esq., Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, expired on Sunday morning, at his residence, in Philadelphia, after a short illness. Eminent as a Civil Engineer, he proved himself one of the ablest of our Canal Commissioners, and was universally respected for the probity of his public and private character. He has been connected in various important capacities with the Pennsylvania Railroad from the commencement of its construction to the present day.

**Report of H.**—A well executed non-interfering bill on the Bank of Wheeling was presented at the counter of the Pittsburg Bank a day or so ago. It was unusually well executed, every part except the signature being in red ink on its face.

The Pennsylvania Canal will be opened for business about the 25th inst.

## Reception of the News of Gen. Foster's Nomination at Reading.

**Illustration of Public and Private Buildings—Ratification Meeting—Speech of the Nominee—Enthusiastic Demonstration.**  
GARENSBURG, Westmoreland co., Pa., March 1.—The people here are enthusiastically rejoicing over the unexpected nomination of General Foster for the gubernatorial chair. The houses and public buildings are brilliantly illuminated.

A ratification meeting was held to-night, at which General Foster appeared and cordially accepted the nomination.

The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. Clarke, Laird and Kuhns, and adjourned with three cheers for General Foster and the Democratic party.

Processions, headed by bands of music, marched the streets, and serenaded Mr. Foster, and other prominent men of the borough.

Bon-fires were kindled in the streets, and every kind of enthusiastic demonstration manifested.

The Republican Convention of Massachusetts has elected delegates to the Chicago Convention favorable to the nomination of Seward.—This distinguishes Mr. Banks as a candidate, and narrows the contest. It is evident that Seward will control the Chicago Convention. If upon consultation it is determined that the North is sufficiently abolitionized to swallow his heresies, then he will be the candidate; if not, he will be in a position to designate who shall be. The Bates movement, notwithstanding the powerful aid of the Tribune, is languishing, under a terrible fire, in the front from the ultra Republicans, who despise a Fillmore man, with only "a thin varnish of Republicanism," and in the rear from the German Republicans, who will not hear of the nomination of an original American. Chase and Lincoln occupy so nearly the position of Seward, that they would not be more available than he. Consequently, Seward has now the commanding position, and the best chances of securing the nomination.

The National Republican Executive Committee have changed the time of holding the Chicago Convention from the 13th of June, to the 16th of May next. They would better have postponed it until the "crack of doom," or until "Gabriel blows his last trump."—York Protectionist.

The delegates to the Charleston Convention from Louisiana are left untrammelled by instructions, although Mr. Sillit is recommended as the choice of that State for the Presidency. The Democracy of Louisiana are pledged to support the nominee of the Charleston Convention, whoever he may be.

The three commissioners of Allegheny county have each been sentenced to pay a fine of \$5,000 for contempt, by the Supreme Court, in refusing obedience to a mandamus, issued by said Court, ordering the levy of a tax to pay the interest on the railroad bonds issued by the county.

**Judge Stamp's Case.**—The Maryland House of Delegates have adopted, by a vote of 55 to 5, the report of the Committee requesting the Governor to remove Judge Stamp.

The Senate, on Thursday, adopted the same report, by a vote of 18 to 3. The constitution requires the Governor to comply with the request of the Legislature, and to fill the vacancy.

**Important Bill.**—The following bill has recently passed the Senate: An act to prevent recovery for the sale of adulterated liquor.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act, in all actions for the sale of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, or any admixtures thereof, it shall be competent for the defendant in every such case to prove that such liquors or admixture thereof were impure, vitiated or adulterated, and proof thereof being made shall amount to a good and legal defence to the whole of plaintiff's demand.

**A Short Bill.**—The following is the shortest bill that has been presented to the present Legislature: An act relating to Education.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the Presidents and Professors of colleges and teachers in Academies and common schools in this Commonwealth shall not be subject to taxation.

**No Peaches.**—We regret to learn that there is a probability of a failure in the peach crop the present year in this section. Some who profess to be informed in such matters, say that the buds are without a tinge of vitality.—Denton (Md.) Journal.

Toronto, C. W., March 7.—A large public meeting was held at St. Michael's Cathedral last night to express sympathy with the Pope of Rome. Over 4,000 persons were present.

**Cincinnati Horrors.**—The telegraph reports a series of horrors in Cincinnati on Tuesday night. Patrick McHugh cut his wife's throat, killing her instantly; John Miller was fatally stabbed in a street affray, and A. H. Bayard fell dead in the street.

One day last fall a farmer in Illinois cradled three acres of wheat, and at night his wife, not to be outdone by him, cradled three babies.

An Irishman fights before he reasons; a Scotchman reasons before he fights; a Yankee is not particular; he will do either to suit his customers.

The boiler of a new steamboat, on the Delaware, after leaving Easton, exploded on Tuesday last, killing thirteen persons.

## LOCAL NEWS.

**We earnestly request** our friends who know themselves indebted to us to call before the first of April and settle their accounts, or pay us as much on the same as they can. We have large amounts of money to raise by that period, and therefore urge the matter upon you. To the rescue, friends.

**METHODIST APPOINTMENTS.**—The East Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at Lewisburg, has made its appointments for 1860. We select the following from the list, as specially interesting here:

Henry Slicer, P. E. East Baltimore District; G. W. Cooper, Emory, Baltimore; Elias Wally, Liberty; James Brad, James R. Cadden, Westminster; D. L. Horton, Emmitsburg; George B. Dill, C. L. K. Summit, Gettysburg; J. A. Ross, Wm. M. Frisling, Oliver Edge, sup., York; J. G. McKeehan, J. Benson Akers, York Springs; Edward Kinsey, Hanover; M. L. Drum, Wrightsville; John Bowen, Dallas st., Balt.; J. H. C. Dosh, Jefferson st., Balt.; Wm. Gwynn, Allegheny; J. McK. Reilly, Frederick; L. M. Gardner, Hancock; J. W. Langley, Milton Station; Geo. Warren, Milton Circuit; William Earnshaw, Shippensburg Station. Next Conference to be held at Chambersburg, Pa.

**SPRING ELECTIONS.**—The elections for Township Officers will take place throughout the county on Friday next, the 16th inst. Too little importance is generally attached to these elections, and we think it proper to call the attention of our friends to them, that they turn out and see that the right tickets are successful. As Democrats, we should feel it our bounden duty to attend all elections, whether great or small, important or unimportant.

**EXAMINATION.**—The annual examination of the pupils of the Gettysburg Female Institute took place on Friday last. The exercises were of a most interesting character, and reflected credit upon the teachers and the taught. The Institute is fast attaining the high position it deserves. Rev. D. Evans and his accomplished lady have control of it.

**THE ENGINES.**—We have, of late, heard frequent expressions of regret in regard to the Fire Engines. Are they in good working order? The general supposition is that they are not. The authorities should see to it, as the safety of the property of the town may in a large measure depend upon promptness. If they can get so as in their own party to keep the "machines" in repair, the borough would not suffer great harm in this instance by the employment of a Democrat. But let the work be seen to—done by whom.

**PAINFUL ACCIDENT.**—On Tuesday last, Edward K., son of Mr. Andrew Culp, of this place, aged about 11 years, was thrown from a horse, and his arm broken in two places, and so much fractured as to render it impossible to set it. He has had much suffering, and almost continual spasms for several days, but is now somewhat better.—Sentinel.

**FOXES.**—Mr. John Reynolds, of Southampton township, one day last week, effected the wholesale destruction of fourteen foxes by two shots from his gun. This is a great relief to the farmers of Southampton, who have become so scarce as to be of little value to the sportsmen, known by the name of Brown-Black Republicans.—Chambersburg Herald.

**SINGULAR ACCIDENT.**—On Sunday morning last a child belonging to Mr. Samuel West, of Hamilton township, while engaged in eating some dried cherries, seemed to choke on the seed of one of the cherries, and died instantly, before medical aid could be summoned to his relief.—Id.

**LOOK TO YOUR GRAPE VINES.**—Now is the time to prune your grape vines and arrange them to good advantage on their trellises. People who never train their vines can't expect much of a grape crop.

The well known tavern stand in Chambersburg, the property of John Welsh, dec'd, and kept for many years by Mr. DANIEL TROSTLE, was sold on Wednesday week, for \$9,165, to Mr. John Kelly, who will keep it himself. On Saturday week, Mr. DANIEL TROSTLE, whilst driving in his sulky in the neighborhood of St. Thomas, was thrown to the ground with great violence, by his horse frightening and running away, and upsetting the vehicle. Mr. Trostle was so much hurt as to be required to keep his bed for several days.

**We are indebted** to Mr. John Jordan, the clever and accomplished Gardner at St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, Md., for the present of a basket of mammoth paninis and several superior varieties of red berries—the like of which have rarely, if ever before, graced our table.

Mr. Jordan's Seed advertisement will be found in another column. All in want of choice and reliable seeds should forward their orders to him.

The attention of the reader is directed to the advertisement of H. E. HOOKER & Co., Rochester, N. Y., in another column. The varieties of the Strawberry they offer are among the choicest, whilst their prices are moderate.

The assortment of BLANKS now for sale at this office is larger than ever, embracing Common Deeds, single and double acknowledgments; Administrators' Deeds; Executors' Deeds and for Administrators with the will annexed; Common and Judgment Bonds; Promissory Notes; Notes waiving the Exemption Laws; Subpoenas; Summons; Executions; Amicable Actions; Naturalization Papers, &c.—all printed with clear type, on good paper. Prices moderate.

**A LONG TAIL.**—Mr. HENRY BISSON, of this place, left at our office, the other day, a Parsnip measuring 29 inches in length. Who can beat it?

**Answer to last week's Enigma.**—"Valentine's Day."

**Circulating the Documents.**—Happening out in the country on Wednesday last, at a public sale, we noticed a smooth faced individual engaged in selling the "Life of Capt. JOHN BROWN," and the "Impending Crisis," written by the South Carolina thief—HERNIE. To the credit of that portion of the county he said that his sales were "few and far between." These two publications were gotten up expressly as electioneering documents, and the Black Republicans are very anxious to give them an extensive circulation.—Junata Register.

## MASON AND DIXON'S LINE—What at Tuesday.

Mr. Barr's sale, in Monday's township, last Tuesday, were informed that one of the lines between Maryland and Pennsylvania, within a short distance, and our curiosity led us to the spot. The stone, tolerably well cut, about twelve inches square, and two and a half feet out of ground, with the letter "M" on the South side, and "P" on the North. The history of this much-talked-of line, dividing as it does the free from the slave States, is interesting in many respects, and especially so to the citizens of Maryland and Pennsylvania. For the information of those not "posted" in regard to it, we make a few extracts from a lengthy paper contributed by Jacob B. Bacon, Esq., to the New York Herald, in 1858. The leading points in it appeared in our columns at the time.

After referring to the long continued and sometimes bloody disputes which occurred on both sides of the division line between the two States, the paper goes on to say: "So fierce became the strife on the borders of these settlements that at last, in 1769, Frederick, Lord Baltimore (the great-grandson of Cecilius Calvery—and Thomas and Richard Penn (the grandsons of William Penn) each named commissioners to carry into effect the decree, the execution of which, upon various pretences, had been delayed for so many years."

In 1768 the first commission had been organized to run a temporary line dividing the provinces, but their labors were interrupted, and the results were not satisfactory. The principal surveyors of 1769-63, as appears from the names subscribed each day to the minutes on file in the archives at Annapolis, were John Lukens and Archibald McLean (the latter residing in what is now Adams county) on the part of the Penns, and Thos. Garrett and Jonathan Hall on the part of Lord Baltimore. John F. A. Briggs afterwards held Garrett's position. Their assistants were Archibald Emory, John Watson, John Stabler and William Shaanland, together with a number of McLeans, as will be further seen.

The dates of these surveys, in accordance with the agreement of the Proprietors, and the decrees of James II., and of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, in 1759, were as follows: "To begin at Cape Helicon and run a line due west to a point midway between that Cape and the shore of Chesapeake Bay."

The commissioners and surveyors met at New Castle on the 19th November, 1769, and soon afterwards commenced their operations. In order to ascertain the probable course of the northern line, they ran a due north experimental line through the forest from the "middle point" of the peninsula (which they had ascertained) until they arrived at a point nearly opposite New Castle. The line was about eighty miles in length. Then diverging on a line to New Castle, they were able to calculate the approximate course of their northern line, which they then proceeded to run from the same "middle point." Then having surveyed their twelve mile radius from New Castle Court House, they fixed the Tangent Point.

This work occupied them for nearly three years. But the magnates of the day, like many now-a-days, imagined there was not science and energy enough at home, and so, on 4th August, 1773, the Penns and Lord Baltimore employed, in England, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two mathematicians and surveyors, to take charge of the work. They arrived in Philadelphia November 15, received their instructions from the Commissioners December 9, 1773, and proceeded to the work assigned them, in connection with some of the old surveyors.

They brought with them a full supply of the best instruments of that day; among others, for astronomical observation, an excellent sector, or six feet radius, "which magnified twenty-five times," belonging to Hon. Mr. Penn, "the first which ever had the plumb-line passing over and bisecting a point at the centre of the instrument." They brought also excellent standard chains, and brass standard measure, of five feet, provided by the Royal Society.

Bancroft speaks of Mason and Dixon as having run the line in 1761. It was not commenced by them till 1764, and not completed by them until 1767, and not finally marked till 1768. See Bancroft, Vol. II., p. 398. (Latrobe's address.)

They then carefully examined the various lines run by their predecessors, which they adopted as correct. Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, in his address before the Pennsylvania Historical Society in 1854, remarks:

So far as the work of the old surveyors went, Mason and Dixon do not seem to have merited it; for they record in their proceedings of November 15, 1764, that the true tangent line, as ascertained by themselves, "did not pass one inch to the westward or eastward" of the post marking the tangent point set in the ground by those whom they superseded.

In the autumn of 1764 they ran their parallel of latitude west to the Susquehanna, thus commencing the famous line which bears their name, and which is now the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland.

In 1764-65 they ran the line due north from the tangent point to the northeast corner of Maryland, and in 1765, completed this portion of the semicircle around New Castle as enabled them to fix the point which is now the point of intersection of the three States. They then, beginning where they had left off at the Susquehanna, continued their line due west. On the 27th of October they had reached the North Mountains.

On the 4th of June, 1768, they were at the summit of the Little Allegany, and at the end of their summer's work. The Indians were now troublesome, and they were masters in the woods.—Latrobe's Address.

The Six Nations had come down from the north, about 1689, and conquered their less warlike neighbors of the Lenape-Lenape. The Delaware and the Susquehannocks, Gonesco, and other Indians in Southern Pennsylvania, in their tracts always acknowledged the Six Nations as the possessors of that territory at that time. A negotiation with the northern Indians was therefore necessary, which Sir William Johnson successfully conducted, and in May, 1767, sent to the surveyors a delegation of Indians, with permission from the Six Nations to continue their surveys, and as an action to protect them against the ravages of the Indians.











DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland, Nominated for Governor by Acclamation.

SELECTION OF AN ELECTORAL TICKET AND DELEGATES TO CHARLESTON.

Harmonious and Enthusiastic Proceedings.

The Democratic State Convention, which assembled at Reading on Wednesday, the 29th ult., was temporarily organized by the election of Geo. N. Smith as temporary Chairman.

At the opening of the evening session, Mr. Welsh assumed the chair, being greeted with applause. He then delivered the following eloquent address:

Gentlemen of the Convention:—I know it is but the repetition of an old and familiar phrase, yet I am sure you will give me credit for sincerity when I say to you, that I am most deeply sensible of the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me, in selecting me to preside over the deliberations of this body. I can assure you, that I will preserve this mark of your respect and confidence in my most grateful recollection as long as memory holds its sway—and no statute of limitations can ever run against the debt I owe you, for the partiality which you have so generously manifested towards me upon this occasion. Although I have forgotten every unkindly feeling that was engendered by this contest, I would be false to the truest feelings of my heart, if I did not say to the gallant band of friends who bore me on their strong arms to the seat I now occupy, that, in after years, all they have to do with me is to point the way, and I will follow; and if, hereafter, any garlands of triumph shall adorn their brows, I promise that the earliest and brightest flower found blooming there, will be the white rose of "Old Democratic York." On entering upon the various and complicated duties now devolving upon me, I promise to discharge them all with fearlessness and fidelity; and I shall expect, in return, an earnest and cordial co-operation on your part, in the preservation of order, and the maintenance of discipline, without which, confusion must inevitably reign in our councils, and "passionate discord rear eternal babel."

We have assembled here for a great and mighty purpose. The Democratic party of Pennsylvania has constituted as its active, living agents, to deliberate for its welfare, and to endeavor to secure the triumph of its principles. We have met in this old citadel of Democracy, to inaugurate a power, which, if properly directed in the beginning of the contest, is destined to sweep with grand and victorious footsteps, from the waters of the Delaware to the dusky shores of the Monongahela. For two successive years, the regimental flag of our party has been stricken down by an unscrupulous coalition, banded together for the spoils of office, and marked with every shade and color of political opinion. Here to-night, inspired by a common zeal for a common country, in the august presence of thousands of freemen, attracted hither by the untimely importance of this solemn moment, we again raise aloft that stainless banner, and in the name of the united Democracy of the Old Keystone, we again write upon it the same motto that graced its folds in days gone by—"The equality of the States—civil and religious liberty, at every hazard and at every extremity." We have met for victory—and we mean to have it—and doing all that men dare do with honor, to pluck the laurel, we will plant the standard of the Union and the Constitution on every vale and hill and mountain top in Pennsylvania, and, rallying around it the true men of the Commonwealth, we will ask them to stand with us, in maintaining, inviolate and pure, the sacred compact which our fathers made!

But, gentlemen, the primary objects of this Convention are to nominate a candidate for the gubernatorial Chair of Pennsylvania, to select delegates to the Democratic National Convention, and to appoint Electors for the next Presidential canvass. In carrying out these objects, I most earnestly trust that such prudent, moderate, and conciliatory counsels may prevail, as will permit us all to feel, when the hour of separation shall have come, that it was indeed a good thing for us to have met together here. Never before were the eyes of the people fastened with so much anxious interest upon the deliberations of any political body. All men feel that the fate of the Democratic party is in our hands. It is for us to mould its destiny, for weal or woe, for many years to come. If such be the case, gentlemen, we cannot estimate too highly the immense importance of united and harmonious action in all our councils. Let us, then, in the beginning of our labors, invoke the constant presence of that genial spirit of concession, whose generous teachings will tend to make us a unit here, and whose shadow will encouragingly follow us in the struggle that is to come. Let all personal feelings be forgotten. Let all selfish feelings yield to the common good. Let the dead past bury its dead. Let no one be ignored or overlooked on account of an honest difference of opinion upon past and settled questions of public policy, but let every man who calls himself a Democrat, and is willing to carry the flag and keep step with the music of the Union.

Claim kindred here, and have their claim acknowledged.

Nine years ago a Convention met in this place to nominate a candidate for Governor. When it assembled, the party that convened it was under the shadow of a cloud. But strong in the faith that gave it birth, it deliberated bold and wisely, and throwing over its giant limbs the broad panoply of union and harmony, with that covering, as impenetrable as the shield of Telamon, it left this hall and marched out proudly to battle and to victory. The same panoply may be ours in the approaching contest, if we wisely choose to seek its all-protecting power. We are on the eve of the most important political struggle that ever enlisted the attention of the American people. I honestly believe that upon the ultimate success of Democratic principles depend the Union of the States, and the preservation of the Federal Constitution. The Democratic party is the only organization in this country that respects in truth and sincerity the rights of the sovereign States and the rights of the people. Its bright mission has ever been to protect the white man upon these shores in all his indisputable rights, without calling into question the peculiar manner in which he may choose to worship God, and without unnecessarily restricting his political privileges, because he happened to draw the first breath of life in a foreign land. There never was a moment in the history of our party in which it hesitated or wavered in its loyal devotion to the Constitution. From the days of the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions to the present hour, it has rejected all latitudinarian constructions of that instrument, and it has interpreted its text in strict accordance with the solemn spirit of its immortal framers. It recognizes in its creed no "higher law"—it teaches no "irrepressible conflict"—and it incites no deluded fanatics to disturb the hallowed shades of Mount Vernon and Monticello by a traitor's call for a servile insurrection. In defence of that party, we now advance our standard. The initial battle must be fought in October next. If we triumph in the fight, let it be standing upon the broad platform of equal rights and equal laws—if we fall, let it be with the flag of our country around us, and let our last expiring cry be for the Union and the Constitution!

Mr. Cessna moved the appointment of a committee of nine, on resolutions, &c., agreed to.

Mr. Means, on behalf of the Committee on Organization, reported the following Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Adopted.

Vice Presidents—Wm. V. McGrath, James McLaughlin, George W. Baker, John K. Gamble, A. K. Scholl, Joseph E. Yeager, Franklin Vansant, Benjamin Fogle, Eli Filbert, C. M. Straub, A. G. Broadhead, Jr., C. L. Ward, S. G. Turner, Charles Lyman, John T. Hoover, David B. Montgomery, John B. Bratton, John Frantz, Jacob G. Peters, John Ahi, J. B. Danner, Jacob Cresswell, Jesse R. Crawford, J. K. Calhoun, John McNeal, James Lindsay, David Lynch, John T. Byard, W. H. Reynolds, Wallace Shefman, Kennedy J. Blood.

Secretaries—T. B. Searight, Nelson Weiser, Wm. A. Galbraith, J. K. Raulb, Edward Campbell, Isaac Leech, Jr., Stanley Woodward, L. F. Barnes, S. C. Hyde, William Patton, S. M. Woodcock, Joseph Rex.

A resolution was proposed by Mr. Vansant, for a committee to report delegates to Charleston and Electors. This was amended, on motion of Mr. Schell, to the effect that the Convention select four Delegates to the Charleston Convention, and two Electors at large, and that the Delegates of each Congressional District select two Delegates and one Elector for the same.

The Delegation to Charleston is composed as follows:

DELEGATES AT LARGE: Hon. Wm. Bigler, Hon. Wm. Montgomery, Hon. J. Dawson, Hon. J. Baker.

DISTRICT DELEGATES: 1. William Randall, C. C. Cassidy. 2. Josiah Randall, C. K. Gibben. 3. Hugh Clark, John Robbins, Jr. 4. Henry M. Phillips, N. B. Browne. 5. O. Jones, John Roberts. 6. E. C. Evans, George M. Henry. 7. T. H. Wilson, F. Vansant. 8. Hester Clemyer, F. Lauer. 9. H. H. Swar, H. M. North. 10. C. D. Glottinger, R. J. Haldeman. 11. C. H. Hoenstein, F. W. Hughes. 12. H. B. Wright, H. J. Woodward. 13. Richard Broadhead, Asa Packer. 14. E. L. Ward, H. A. Guernsey. 15. H. H. Dent, John Ross. 16. A. J. Gloschower, John Reifsnnyder. 17. John Cessna, James Nill. 18. A. H. Coffroth, George N. Smith. 19. H. W. Wier, Israel Painter. 20. John J. Shutterly, James Lindsay. 21. Roddy Patterson, John C. Dunn. 22. James A. Gibson, L. F. Mitchell. 23. Thomas Cunningham, S. P. Johnson. 24. A. Plumer, K. L. Blood. 25. W. A. Galbraith, Joseph Derickson.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS: Hon. George M. Keim, Hon. Richard Vaux.

DISTRICT ELECTORS: 1. Frederick A. Server, 14. Isaac Rockhow. 2. Wm. C. Patterson, 15. Geo. D. Jackson. 3. Jos. Crockett, Jr., 16. John Ahi. 4. John G. Brenner, 17. Jos. B. Danner. 5. G. W. Jacoby, 18. J. B. Crawford. 6. Chas. Kelley, 19. H. N. Lee. 7. Oliver P. James, 20. Josh. B. Howell. 8. David Schall, 21. N. B. Pettefman. 9. Joel Leitner, 22. Samuel Marshall. 10. S. S. Barbour, 23. Wm. Book. 11. Thos. H. Walker, 24. B. D. Hamlin. 12. S. S. Winchester, 25. Gaylord Church. 13. Jos. Lambuch.

On Thursday morning, the Convention proceeded to nominate candidates for Governor:

Mr. Cessna nominated Wm. H. Witte. Raulb " George Sanderson. Gibson " John L. Dawson. Gerhart " Hon. Jacob Fry, Jr. Fogel " Jeremiah Schindel. Gilliland " Nimrod Strickland. Montgomery " Col. Wm. Hopkins. Raulb " Benjamin B. Wright. Keller " A. S. Wilson. Crawford " John Cresswell. Calhoun " Henry D. Foster.

Mr. Searight withdrew the name of Hon. John L. Dawson, first paying that gentleman a high compliment. The name of A. S. Wilson was also withdrawn; also the name of Henry D. Foster.

The Convention then proceeded to a vote, which resulted as follows:

FIRST BALLOT. Whole number of votes, 132. Necessary to a choice, 67. Witte, 37. Sanderson, 37. Strickland, 37. Fry, 20. Cresswell, 4. Hopkins, 1. Foster, 1. Schindel, 4. Wright, 1. Sanderson, 1.

Mr. Cessna moved that a committee of five be appointed to inform Mr. Foster, by telegraph, of his nomination. Agreed to.

The President appointed Messrs. Sanderson, Leech, Dietrich, Calhoun and North.

Mr. Schell, of Bedford: I now move that all the candidates for Governor at present in the city, be invited to address the Convention.

Unanimously agreed to, and loud cries for "Witte," "Fry," "Dawson," &c.

Hon. John L. Dawson, of Fayette, was first introduced, and addressed the Convention in response to the invitation. While speaking, his voice was drowned by the music of the United States Cornet Band, who marched into the hall, and stationing themselves in the central aisle, played the "Star Spangled Banner." The Keystone Club planted their cannon outside the hall, and fired a salute in honor of the nomination.

The shouts within and the huzzas without—the music and the cannonading—the excitement and tumult, all combined to form one of the most extraordinary scenes ever beheld in a Convention.

Mr. Dawson retired amid great applause. Three cheers were given for the speaker, "The Keystone Club," and nine cheers for the nominee.

Messrs. Lewis C. Cassidy and Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia; Hon. William Montgomery, of Washington; Hon. William Bigler; Hon. Richard Vaux; Hon. George Sanderson, of Lancaster; and Hon. Richard Broadhead, of Northampton; were severally called upon, and eloquently addressed the Convention.

Mr. Montgomery said: I come here, fellow-citizens, in the name of Western Pennsylvania, to thank you. I speak not the ordinary word of conventional politeness when I say that I thank you, but it comes from the inner cells of my heart. You have done us honor, and we will try to show you, when the idea of October arrive, that we fully appreciate your action. [Cheers.] We will not only elect your candidate for Governor, but will help you to elect a President of the United States.

"There's a Divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them as we will." The name of Henry D. Foster was not before this Convention as a candidate for Governor. Is it not strange that the name of one who was not introduced before you as an office-seeker should receive the united vote of this Convention? The nomination of Henry D. Foster is another evidence of the interposition of an overruling Providence, and I accept it as such.

The speaker, continuing, said he could not but regard this nomination, or rather the circumstances under which it was effected—circumstances so marvellous and extraordinary—as a special interposition of Providence for the good of the country, and the perpetuation of American liberty. [Cheers.] What were the requisites possessed by any one of the candidates that were not possessed by Henry D. Foster? He combined all the qualities embraced in these gentlemen. He was as honest and upright as old Jacob Fry, [cheers]; he was as eloquent as the accomplished Witte, [cheers]; he was as brave and true as the noble old Hopkins, [cheers]; in short, every quality presented in any candidate was to be found in Henry D. Foster. The people demanded a man such as Henry D. Foster is, and they would second the nomination by over ten thousand majority. [Cheers.] Mr. Montgomery went on to show by an argument that the question of slavery in the Territories was a judicial question, and should be settled by the Supreme Court. The quarrel between Black and Douglas was nothing more than a legal difference between two judges, and the Supreme Court was the tribunal to decide the quarrel. After alluding again to the flattering prospects of success, complimenting the Convention on their nomination, and thanking them for his reception, he retired amid great applause.

After Mr. Montgomery had taken his seat, the band played "Auld Lang Syne," and the voices of many delegates joined in singing this heart-stirring song.

At the conclusion of Mr. Broadhead's speech, Hon. Jacob Fry entered the room and was received with the most enthusiastic cheers. The whole assembly arose as one man, and cheered him for several minutes.

The President: I beg to present to you, gentlemen, a man who is beloved

by thousands of Democrats throughout this Commonwealth—a man who, though not the choice of the Convention as a candidate for Governor, yet will live in the hearts of the people of this State for generations to come, as a "honest old Jake Fry, of Montgomery."

[Great applause and nine cheers for Fry.]

Mr. Fry, evidently moved by the imposing demonstration, made a brief speech in response. He would go hand and heart for the nomination of Mr. Foster. He always looked upon him as essentially and truly a good man.

[Cheers.] He thanked those men who had come here to vote for him. Whatever votes he had received were free, unbiassed, unexpected and unsolicited. He had never asked a man to vote for him—never spent an hour in electioneering for any nomination. The manifestations he had seen of regard for him he felt most deeply, and would cherish them as evidences of confidence more desirable than any nomination could be.

General George M. Keim, of Berks, made a few eloquent remarks in response to a hearty invitation; after which the Convention adjourned until three o'clock in the afternoon.

In the afternoon the lists of Delegates and Electors were reported and adopted, as above given.

Mr. North moved that William H. Welsh, President of this Convention, be appointed Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee for the ensuing year. The motion was agreed to, by acclamation. Mr. Welsh, in a few appropriate remarks, accepted the appointment, reserving the right to decline acting, if after consulting with Gen. Foster and other prominent Democrats, he should think it would advance the interests of the party.

Mr. North then moved that the delegates of the several Senatorial districts choose each one member of the State Committee.

Mr. Cessna moved to amend that the Chairman appoint the additional members of the Committee, two from each Senatorial District, together with as many others at the Seat of Government, the city of Philadelphia, and county of Allegheny, as he may deem expedient.

Mr. North accepted the amendment, and the motion, as modified was adopted.

Mr. Schell moved that the President appoint a corresponding Secretary in each county in the Commonwealth. Adopted.

Mr. Johnston, of Cambria, (who renominated Mr. Foster) being called on, made a humorous speech, which kept the Convention in a roar of laughter and applause.

Mr. Dietrich, of Lycoming, also addressed the Convention in support of the nominee for Governor, and the doing of the body generally.

Mr. Schell, of Bedford, moved that a Committee be appointed to wait on Mr. Witte and invite him to address the Convention. Agreed to.

After some delay, occasioned by the absence of the committee, Mr. Witte was escorted to the Hall by Mr. Schell. On entering the room he was greeted by long, loud, and enthusiastic applause. Silence having been restored, Mr. Witte said he would echo the sentiment expressed to-day, and say imperatively, let the dead past bury its dead. [Cheers.] The old condition of things in Pennsylvania must be renewed. It was a humiliating spectacle, when, in the House of Representatives, but three out of twenty-five were found voting against the Republican candidate for Speaker. Pennsylvania was great in geographical position, and, under the rule of the Democratic party, might become as great in political position.

More than once she had stayed the tide of error and treason when it swept like a whirlwind over the country. Gen. Foster was a personal friend of his. In his patriotism and purity he had the most unlimited confidence. Months ago he had told the General that if he ran as a candidate, the speaker would retire. The General declined it, and now that the nomination had been forced upon him, no one would give him a more cordial support than himself. After thanking the Convention, Mr. Witte retired.

Mr. Cessna, of Bedford, the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

RESOLUTIONS. 1. Resolved, That, as the Representatives of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, we do hereby reiterate and re-affirm our adherence to and unshaken confidence in the fundamental principles of the party as proclaimed and declared by the National Democratic Convention of 1852, at Baltimore, and that of 1850, at Cincinnati.

2. Resolved, That we deprecate the continued agitation of the slavery question in Congress and among the people of the different sections of the Union—to excite animosity and create heart-burnings between the members of the same great family, and can accomplish no possible good.

3. Resolved, That we continue firm in the opinion that Congress has no right nor power to legislate on the subject of slavery in the States, nor has it the right, or the power, nor would it be expedient, for Congress to establish slavery in any Territory or to exclude it therefrom.

4. Resolved, That the question of the right of the citizen to hold his slaves in the Territories of the United States, is a judicial and not a legislative question, and its decision is committed exclusively to the Courts, by the Constitution of the United States.

5. Resolved, That whilst it belongs to Congress to legislate and to enact laws upon all such subjects as are placed

within its jurisdiction by the Constitution, and to the President to execute all the laws and decrees of the different departments of government, it belongs to the Judiciary to interpret all such laws, and to determine "all controversies in law and equity arising under the Constitution and laws," and upon all such questions their decision must be final and conclusive. When once made such decisions should receive a cheerful and hearty obedience from every citizen without regard to his own individual views upon the subject. Any other course of action would lead to anarchy and confusion. The remedy for any error of the Court, should such occur, is the peaceful one provided by the Constitution and laws, and not by an appeal to the "higher law" of individual opinions.

6. Resolved, That the doctrine of an "irrepressible conflict" between the North and the South, as proclaimed by the champion of the Republican party, is fraught with danger to the best interests and dearest rights of the people of this confederacy.

7. Resolved, That the Union of these States is above and beyond all price, and that it is the duty of every true patriot to "grow indignantly upon the first dawning of any attempt to alienate any portion of the Union from the rest, and for this reason we deprecate the attempt to form sectional parties, and will resist every effort of any such party to obtain the control of this government, formed as it was for the common good of our whole country.

8. Resolved, That in our country "all sovereignty rests with the people, who hold the power and conduct the government through their representatives," and that "the principle upon which the governments rest and upon which alone they can continue to exist, is the Union of States, sovereign and independent within their own limits in their internal and domestic concerns, and bound together as one people by a General Government."

9. Resolved, That in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same acted severally as free and independent sovereignties, delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the federal government for the increased security of each against dangers, domestic as well as foreign; and that any intermeddling by any one or more States, or by a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions of the others, on any pretext whatever, political, moral or religious, with the view of their disturbance or subversion, is in violation of the Constitution, insulting to the States so interfered with, endangers their domestic peace and tranquility—objects for which the Constitution was formed—and, by necessary consequence, serves to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

10. Resolved, That the provision of the Constitution for the rendition of fugitives from service or labor, "without the adoption of which the Union could not have been formed," and the laws of 1793 and 1850, which were enacted to secure its execution, and the main features of which being similar, bear the impress of nearly seventy years of sanction by the highest judicial authority, have unquestionable claim to the respect and observance of all who enjoy the benefits of our compact of Union; and that the acts of State Legislatures to defeat the purpose or nullify the requirements of that provision, and the laws made in pursuance of it, are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

11. Resolved, That we regard the domestic and foreign policy of President Buchanan as eminently patriotic, pure, conservative and just; and we look upon the success which has crowned his labors, as the best and proudest vindication of their propriety and wisdom.

12. Resolved, That we concur in the views and recommendations on matters of State policy and interest, expressed by Governor Packer in his last annual message, and especially do we approve of his exercise of the veto power against improper legislation, and of his prompt and patriotic action in delivering up to the authorities of Virginia those fugitives from justice who participated in the Harper's Ferry outrage of insurrection, treason and murder.

13. Resolved, That the convictions of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania remain unshaken in the wisdom and justice of adequate protection of iron, coal, wool and the other great staples of our country, based upon the necessities of a reasonable revenue system of the General Government; and approving of the views of President Buchanan upon the duty of specific duties, we earnestly desire our Representatives in Congress to procure such modifications of the existing laws as the unwise legislation of the Republican party in 1857, renders absolutely necessary to the prosperity of the great industrial interests of the State of Pennsylvania.

14. Resolved, That the nomination of Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland, wholly unsought on his part, and in view of the many other auspicious and cheering circumstances under which it was made, as well of his own unselfish character, eminent ability and unselfish patriotism, must win for him the sincere and hearty support of every true Democrat in Pennsylvania; and we individually and collectively pledge the best efforts of every delegate of this Convention in behalf of the nomination we have made; and also of the nominee of the Democratic National Convention soon to be held in Charleston.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously and with prolonged cheering. On motion of Mr. Montgomery, the thanks of the Convention were returned.

ed to the officers, for the impartial and faithful performance of their respective duties, but especially to the President, whom three cheers were given for Mr. Welsh.

After a brief address from the President, in which he congratulated the delegates upon the results attained, and the cheering prospects of a triumphant victory in the election of their candidate for Governor, the Convention at 5 o'clock, P. M., on motion of Mr. Montgomery, adjourned sine die.

GREAT MASS MEETING! Old Berks Batiates Her First Choice!

On Thursday evening a ratification meeting was held at Reading, which was very large and enthusiastic. After the organization, James B. Sanson, Esq., of Fulton county, was introduced, and read the following dispatch:

GREENSBURG, Westmoreland Co., March 11, 1860. To Messrs. Sanson, Searight, Smith, Calhoun, and others.

I accept the nomination. Please tender to the Convention my thanks for the honor conferred, which to me was entirely unexpected. H. D. FOSTER.

The reading of this dispatch was greeted with nine hearty and deafening cheers, in the midst of which the band struck up the spirit-stirring music of "Hail to the Chief!"

The meeting was then addressed with great ability and eloquence, by the Hon. P. C. Shannon, of Pittsburg; Hon. George Sanderson, of Lancaster; Hon. Isaac Hagans, of Somerset; Maj. Samuel H. Tate, of Bedford; Hon. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia; and Alexander McKinney, Esq., of Westmoreland.

All the speakers pledged themselves to the most cheerful and earnest support of Gen. Foster, and predicted the harmonious action of the Democratic party in the State and Presidential campaigns, and its result, certain victory.

J. Hagenman, Esq., from the committee appointed for that purpose, offered the following resolution, which was adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That the Democrats of Berks county herby unanimously, unitedly and unreservedly endorse every act and resolution of the Democratic State Convention which has just adjourned; that in the nomination of HENRY D. FOSTER for the office of Governor, our first and unequalled preference has been gratified. The first citizen in the State to present his name for the high position for which he has been nominated by acclamation, we claim it as a matter of right and privilege to give him the largest majority which old Berks has ever cast for a candidate for Governor.

The meeting adjourned at 10 P. M., in unbounded good feeling, and amid another outburst of loud and enthusiastic applause.

Butter without Churning.—Mr. Jno. Shepherd, of West Goshen, Chester county, has a very remarkable cow.—She yields cream which turns into butter without churning. We were shown, a few days since, a specimen of cream gathered on a pan of milk, which had stood over night. It was the consistency of hard frozen ice cream. Mr. Shepherd assured us that frequently his family made butter in the morning for breakfast, by taking cream and stirring it around a moment with a stick. The cow is about five years old—three-fourths Durham. She yields twelve pounds of butter per week, six months after calving. So says the West Chester Record.

Undoubtedly the oldest man in the world, says the New Orleans Crescent, is Captain Viroux, of Belgium.—He was born on the 9th of November, 1799, and is consequently 150 years old. He entered the army in 1830, at the advanced age of 121 years, and remained in the service until recently, when he was put upon the pension list.

School Master Abroad.—The following is a literal copy of the last questions proposed for discussion in a debating club out West: Subjects of Discussion: Is dandin morreille rong? Is the recdin of fictitious works commendible? Is it necessary that farnas should reserve a thurry educhashn? Ort farnas to take part in pollytix. Dus dress caustitit the morrel part of winman.

National Bansting.—"Ah," said an Englishman, the other day, "I belong to a country upon which the sun never sets." "And I," said a Yankee, "belong to a country of which there can be no correct map—it grows so fast that the surveyors can't keep up with it."

A country apothecary being out for a day's shooting, took his errand-boy to carry his gamebag. Entering a field of turnips, the dog pointed, and the boy, overjoyed at the prospect of his master's success, exclaimed, "A lot, master, there's a covey; if you get near 'em, won't you physic 'em?"—"Physic them, you young rascal, what do you mean?" said the doctor.—"Why, kill 'em, to be sure," replied the lad.

A man named William Jennings, recently died in East Canaan, Ill., leaving about \$80,000. He had two wives living at the time of his death, and this property he divided equally between them and their issue. There is no clashing between the two sets of heirs, and both branches of the family will probably acquiesce in the disposal of his effects.

A person was repeating before Martinville the old maxim, "Who pays his debts enriches himself." "Bah," replied Martinville, "that is an idle rumor which creditors are endeavoring to circulate!"

A church is about to be erected by the Russian government near Inkerman, the funds for which are supplied by the sale of cannon balls which have been picked up at Inkerman and Sebastopol.

Sir Peter Lely made it a rule never to look at a bad picture, having found, by experience, that whenever he did so, his pencil took a tint from it. Apply the same rule to bad company.

"Got any lee at your end of the table, Bill?" "No, but I have got the next thing to it." "What's that?"—"A severe cold."





N. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1860.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
HON. HENRY D. FOSTER,  
OF WESTMORELAND.

## The Democratic Nominee for Governor.

We have placed at our mast head the name of HON. HENRY D. FOSTER, of "old Westmoreland," as the Democratic candidate for Governor. No man in the Commonwealth is more worthy of the confidence of the whole people than he, and for none other could the Democracy march on more cheerfully, hand in hand, striving for the victory.

Mr. Foster's nomination was made by acclamation, and though unexpected, has given universal satisfaction. The extraordinary enthusiasm manifested in the Convention itself has extended throughout the State, and in no portions of it has this excellent and auspicious choice been hailed with greater gratification than in the old Democratic strongholds. An able lawyer and eloquent speaker, a man of intellect and of the highest character, Mr. Foster ranks among the great men of Pennsylvania. A true, earnest, faithful and consistent Democrat, he has endeavored himself, long since, to the party. He has served faithfully and with more than ordinary ability in the State Legislature, and has represented with honor his district in Congress.

The Convention at Reading deserves the thanks of the whole people for this nomination; reconciling all divisions, and uniting our great party once more, in a common effort, for the success of the good old cause. With such a standard bearer we must succeed. In the shouts of an enthusiastic, united and inspired Democracy, heard now throughout the length and breadth of the Commonwealth, we hear the merry noise of next October's triumph and the knell of Black Republicanism. The office has sought the man, not the man the office.

We hail with joy this harbinger of a glorious victory. The maxim of the immortal Jefferson has been fulfilled. We have a ready answer to the question, "is he honest, is he capable." For ability and integrity our candidate rises superior to his opponent. His whole history and his excellent qualities of mind and heart, fit him for a statesman, and he will adorn the gubernatorial chair, to which he is certain to be elected.

Democrats of Adams, we invoke your earnest co-operation in the good work commenced at Reading.

**The Democratic State Convention.** The attention of the reader is directed to the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention found in another portion of our paper. They will repay a careful perusal. Never before was the spirit of harmony and concession so actively and effectively present in a political Convention. Past differences were entirely forgotten, and every heart and mind present appeared to be drawn to a common purpose for a common good. The resolutions we feel assured will meet the approbation, not alone of the party, but of all those who desire the peace and prosperity of the people and the perpetuity of the government. They are conciliatory, conservative and national.

The Clinton Democrat bestows no more than a deserved compliment when it says:—"We again congratulate the Democracy upon the harmony that prevailed in their Convention at Reading. Much of it is due to the consummate ability and impartiality of its presiding officer, Hon. Wm. H. WELSH, Senator from York. An honest and able man, a firm and sincere Democrat, he devoted his energies in the Convention to the promotion of the best interests of his party and the State, and by a noble discharge of the high duty that devolved upon him, he contributed largely to induce that feeling of justice and determination to unite and succeed which produced the desirable results that were finally obtained."

The Opposition in Philadelphia are tremblingly apprehensive of a loss of their power in that city at the Mayor's election in May next. So badly scared are they that they have applied to their friends in the Legislature to pass a bill to allow the present Mayor (a Know Nothing Black Republican) to appoint the Police for the city for a five year term!—and the House on Wednesday positively passed such a bill, by a strict party vote. It will also be forced through the Senate, but it is hoped that Gov. Packer will prevent the consummation of the iniquitous scheme by interposing his veto.

Hon. Wm. P. SCHILL, of the State Senate, has our thanks for Legislative favors.

Hon. James A. Pearce, Dem., has been re-elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Maryland.

Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, of Philadelphia, has been elected Chaplain to the U. S. House of Representatives.

## Union and Harmony.

The Democratic party of Pennsylvania is "itself again." After the loss of two consecutive elections, the delegates of the people who assembled at Reading, on Wednesday week, and the immense multitude of outsiders from every quarter of the Commonwealth, were determined that old scores and grievances should all be healed up, and that a third defeat, immediately following on the heels of the other two, should not be within the range of probability, if it could, by any means, be prevented. In this they happily succeeded. By-gones are now by-gones. The old watch-fires of the party have been rekindled by the happy action of the Convention. A spirit of conciliation and compromise was inculcated by everybody, and the result is a united, hopeful and jubilant party from one end of the Commonwealth to the other.—This State of things will ensure the triumphant election of our excellent gubernatorial candidate, Gen. HENRY D. FOSTER, to be followed with an equally brilliant result at the ensuing Presidential election.

The first of March, 1860, will long be remembered in the annals of Pennsylvania, as a day fraught with the happiest consequences not only to this State, but also to the peace, safety and perpetuity of the Union.

## The Democracy Jubilant.

We have been, says the editor of the Lancaster Intelligencer, at many State Conventions and have witnessed more or less enthusiasm at them, but never anything to compare with what we saw and heard at the Reading Convention, after the nomination of General Foster was announced. It was a perfect avalanche of rejoicing. Shout after shout made the welkin ring. Joy beamed from every countenance in the Convention, in the hotels, and on the streets; and the scene at the ratification meeting in the evening, defies anything like a correct description. The same state of things existed, we learn, at Greensburg—the home of Gen. Foster—at Philadelphia, at Pittsburg, and everywhere else upon the reception of the intelligence. It was a glorious and auspicious opening of the campaign of 1860, and will carry us to certain triumph in October and November next.

The Carlisle Volunteer says:—"We have attended a number of State Conventions in our time, but never have we witnessed as much good feeling and enthusiasm in a similar assembly, as was manifested at Reading. Every Delegate, without a solitary exception, appeared determined to forget former difficulties, and to repudiate all asperities and heart-burnings. Gen. FOSTER—the distinguished son of the "Star of the West," old Westmoreland—was nominated by a unanimous vote; the resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote; the whole proceedings were unanimously concurred in, and the Convention adjourned in the best possible humor. Every one was satisfied; every one was pleased; every one felt sure of victory in October. "All the clouds which lowered over our house are in the deep bosom of the ocean barbed," and victory is again inscribed upon the Democratic banners. Gen. Foster's majority will certainly reach 20,000; the CURTIN will then be dropped, and Black Republicanism will expire in convulsions.

## Movements of the Democracy.

The Pennsylvania says that the accounts from the interior of the State, relative to the action of the Reading Convention, are exceedingly gratifying. Not only is the nomination of the Hon. HENRY D. FOSTER, for Governor, everywhere hailed with cordial and enthusiastic approval, but the burial of all differences, and the restoration of unity, is regarded as of even higher import, and inspires a cheerfulness and a degree of zeal that is the surest prestige of victory.

The Democracy of Harrisburg held a grand ratification meeting on Monday night, and eloquent and effective speeches were made by Messrs. DISTRICH, of Lycoming; Judge BELL, of Chester; Senator SCHILL, of Bedford; J. SIMPSON, of Huntingdon; THOMAS C. McDOWELL, Esq., of Harrisburg; Col. BYRNE, of Luzerne; HAMILTON ARICKS, Esq., and others. The meeting was one of the largest ever held in Harrisburg, and characterized throughout with great enthusiasm. There were people present from every section of the State, and all manifested a lively interest in the proceedings. The Allegheny county Democracy had a grand gathering on Wednesday night. Governor SAMUEL W. BLACK, of Nebraska, Judge SHANNON, and others, spoke. The Democratic press of the State, also, is as enthusiastic as are the people.

An immense meeting to ratify the nomination of Hon. HENRY D. FOSTER, for Governor, was held at Philadelphia, on Monday evening last. Great enthusiasm was manifested. The Democratic watch fires are already burning brightly.

"The Curtin has risen," said an enthusiastic Black Republican, when he heard of the nomination made by his party for Governor; "yes," replied a wag standing by, "but it will fall in October." Good luck!

A resolution in the school board of Cleveland, Ohio, to separate white and black pupils has been negatived by a vote of six to four. Black Republicanism!

## The Republicans Perplexed.

The Republicans are confounded at the result of the Reading Convention. They confidently anticipated that the Convention could not harmonize the elements of the Democratic party, and that the same causes which contributed to the success of the Republican tickets in the elections of 1858 and 1859 would again assist them to a victory in 1860. They believed the Democracy to be hopelessly divided and distracted beyond the possibility of reconciliation. The more sanguine expected an explosion at Reading, while cooler heads anticipated at the very least such a nomination or such a platform as would inevitably produce disaffection or coldness among a large division of the Democratic party. The scenes which transpired at Reading were farthest from their thoughts. They had so long regarded the divisions of the Democratic party as past healing, that the news of the unanimous, hearty and enthusiastic nomination of Henry D. Foster for Governor, and the equally hearty and unanimous adoption of a platform, fell upon the Republicans like a cold shower-bath. Republican stock immediately declined fifty per cent. The cheerful smile was displaced by an expression of the most profound melancholy. The leaders heard the news of the nomination, of the cordial union of the Democratic party, of the wild enthusiasm with which the campaign was opened by the thousands of Democrats from every section of the State assembléd at Reading, as the death-knell of all their sanguine anticipations.

The confusion carried into the Republican ranks by the proceedings at Reading is observable in their organs, says the Harrisburg Patriot and Union. They are at a loss to account for the union and enthusiasm of the Democracy. Some say that the National Administration controlled the Convention; others that it was the anti-Lecomptonites. One has discovered that the nomination of Foster was brought about by a deep laid plot, and that the apparently spontaneous nature of that act was in accordance with an arrangement made weeks before in the inner recesses of some secret council. This is affirmed with as much particularity as if it had been communicated in confidence. Another declares that Witte was treated most shamefully by the Administration, and that Jacob Fry was most cruelly slaughtered by his professed friends. No two authorities agree precisely, but all unite in regarding the action of the Convention as shameful and in the highest degree improper, not to say disgusting.

We can relieve the perplexity of the confounded Republicans. The representatives of the Democratic party went to Reading determined to bury past dissensions, and to whip the Republican party next fall. They felt the necessity of union, and of patriotic, unselfish action. They were determined to select the best candidate, forgetting individual preferences in their desire for the general good. The nomination of Henry D. Foster was effected by no clique, arrangement, bargaining or midnight caucus, but it was an act of spontaneous enthusiasm amounting almost to inspiration. The same feeling which governed the Convention stirred the hearts of the people when the nomination of Foster was announced. Everywhere Democrats congratulated each other, and warmly ratified the choice of the Convention. In a moment old differences were forgotten. Democrat pledged themselves that henceforward they would unitedly labor for the success of the party by the elevation of its noble candidate to the Chief Magistracy of Pennsylvania. And this pledge will be made up their minds to witness many more astounding and enthusiastic Democratic reunions before October arrives, fully as inexplicable as the proceedings at Reading, which have so confounded and perplexed them.

## Two Weighty Reasons!

The Central Press, published at the home of ANDREW G. CURTIN, in referring to Mr. CURTIN's qualifications for Governor, and urging his support upon the party, adduces the two following powerful arguments in his behalf. First—that his grandfather, ANDREW GREGG, had at one time been nominated for Governor, and the people by a large majority elected him to stay at home! Second—His uncle, Gen. JAMES INWIS, was also at one time a candidate for gubernatorial honors, and the people by an overwhelming majority likewise decided that he was not fit to hold the office! The editor of the Press must be a decidedly smart chap. Do you know of any more reasons why CURTIN should be made Governor?—Junata Register.

## County Politics.

The Opposition leaders here advise their political friends throughout the county to form "clubs or associations for the advancement of their cause in every district and township." We caution the Democracy—the friends of liberal and correct principles—to be on the alert, and keep themselves well posted in regard to the doings of the Opposition. These leaders may have some secret Know Nothing game on the carpet, to deceive and humbug the people as heretofore. Watch them!

The Hagerstown (Md.) Herald says the growing wheat crop of that county presents a very healthy appearance.

## The Day Dawns!

Recent elections in different parts of this State, have resulted in such overwhelming defeats of the Opposition, that we may safely conclude that a powerful re-action is at present going on in favor of the National Democracy. We have already given an account of the result in Lancaster, where the Democrats made a net gain of 500 votes, since last fall, and also of that in Harrisburg, which was carried by the Opposition at the last general election, but which was recently redeemed by the Democracy, by the handsome majority of 170 votes. We have now the satisfaction of adding Hollidaysburg and Altoona, (both of which gave Opposition majorities last fall) to the list of regenerated boroughs. In Hollidaysburg the Democrats made almost a clear sweep, whilst in Altoona they lost but one or two of their nominees. No unusual local excitements influenced these elections. They were decided on the fair issue between Democracy and Sectionalism, between the conservative sentiment of the country and the political incendiarism of the followers of John Brown and the preachers of his gospel. But these results are merely the faint foreshadowing of "coming events," of victories which shall add fresh glory to the Democratic cause, of triumphs infinitely prouder and more brilliant, the election of a Democratic Governor in October next, and the inauguration of a Democratic President on the 4th of March, 1861.

At the charter election held in Marshall, Michigan, on Monday last, the whole Democratic ticket was elected by 100 majority—a Democratic gain of 200 since last year.

At the municipal election in Galena, Ill., on the same day, the whole Democratic ticket was elected, with the exception of two aldermen, by an average majority of 108.

At Geneva, N. Y., on Tuesday, the Democrats elected them whole ticket excepting three, by a majority of 150. Three Republicans were elected by thirteen majority.

Isaac McCombe, Democrat, was on Tuesday elected Mayor of Troy, N. Y., by 300 majority.

## Reception of the News of U. S. Foster's Nomination at Home.

**Illumination of Public and Private Buildings.—Ratification Meeting.—Speech of the Nominee.—Enthusiastic Demonstration.** GREENSBURG, Westmoreland co., Pa., March 1.—The people here are enthusiastically rejoicing over the unexpected nomination of General Foster for the gubernatorial chair. The houses and public buildings are brilliantly illuminated. A ratification meeting was held to-night, at which General Foster appeared and cordially accepted the nomination. The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. Clarke, Laird and Kuhns, and adjourned with three cheers for General Foster and the Democratic party. Processions, headed by bands of music, marched the streets, and serenaded Mr. Foster, and other prominent men of the borough. Bon-fires were kindled in the streets, and every kind of enthusiastic demonstration manifested.

The Republican Convention of Massachusetts has elected delegates to the Chicago Convention favorable to the nomination of Seward.—This distinguishes Mr. Banks as a candidate, and narrows the contest. It is evident that Seward will control the Chicago Convention. It upon consultation it is determined that the North is sufficient to abolish slavery to swallow his heresies, then he will be the candidate; if not, he will be in a position to designate who shall be. The Bates movement, notwithstanding the powerful aid of the Tribune, is languishing, under a terrible fire, in the front from the ultra Republicans, who despise a Fillmore man, with only "a thin varnish of Republicanism," and in the rear from the German Republicans, who will not hear of the nomination of an original American. Chase and Lincoln occupy so nearly the position of Seward, that they would not be more available than he. Consequently, Seward has now the commanding position, and the best chances of securing the nomination.

The National Republican Executive Committee have changed the time of holding the Chicago Convention from the 15th of June, to the 16th of May next. They would later have postponed it until the "crack of doom," or until "Gabriel blows his last trump."

## Know Nothingism Revived.

The Philadelphia Gazette, the organ of the Republican wing of the so-called "People's Party," states that secret societies have recently been formed in that city, composed of men belonging to the Opposition party only. It says, "these clubs are Nativistic in their character, oath-bound and exclusive, precisely like the Know Nothing concern which the people settled so effectually." These societies proscribed every body except their own members, and seem to have been organized for the purpose of enabling a select few to control the nominations of that party.—This is neither more nor less than a revival of Know Nothingism, with this difference, that, instead of aiming to cheat the Democrats, they are now striving to cheat each other. As it is a family quarrel, we have nothing to do but to stand back, and let them fight it out in their own way.

## The "Constitutional Union" Party.

The "Constitutional Union" party, composed of the Straight-out Know Nothings and Southern "Whigs," have fixed upon the 9th of May for the holding of their nominating Convention at Baltimore.

The Republican Committee have changed, through the influence of the friends of Seward, the day for the Convention at Chicago to the 16th of May. Quite a newspaper war is springing up between these two divisions of the Opposition—and "the end is not yet."

## Gerrit Smith Brings a Libel Suit.

Gerrit Smith is making notable use of his returning health. He has retained Messrs. Sedgwick, Andrews and Kennedy, of Utica, to commence suits in his behalf against Watts Sherman, Royal Phelps and S. L. M. Barlow, prominent members of the Fifth Avenue Hotel Democratic Committee, who called upon the people of the United States to detest and abhor him. Fifty thousand dollars are the damages claimed in each case. There are twenty-eight other members of this committee.—Gerrit was evidently discharged from the Insane Asylum too soon.

A number of American members of the Louisiana Legislature, some weeks ago, resolved, in view of the sectional character of the Opposition at the North, to vote for the nominee of the Charleston Convention. But the Democrats of that State do not seem to want their company, and tell them so in plain terms.

Wm. B. FOSTER, Esq., Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, expired on Sunday morning, at his residence, in Philadelphia, after a short illness. Eminent as a Civil Engineer, he proved himself one of the ablest of our Canal Commissioners, and was universally respected for the probity of his public and private character. He has been connected in various important capacities with the Pennsylvania Railroad from the commencement of its construction to the present day.

Beware of It.—A well executed counterfeit \$5 bill on the Bank of Wheeling was presented at the counter of the Pittsburg Bank a day or so ago. It was unusually well executed in every respect except the signatures. It has red lines on its face.

The Pennsylvania Canal will be opened for business about the 25th inst.

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## LOCAL NEWS.

We earnestly request our friends who know themselves indebted to us to call before the first of April and settle their accounts, or pay us as much on the same as they can. We have large amounts of money to raise by this period, and therefore urge the matter upon you. To the rescue, friends.

**METHODIST APPOINTMENTS.**—The East Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at Lewisburg, has made its appointments for 1860. We select the following from the list, as specially interesting here: Henry Slicer, P. E. East Balt. District; G. W. Cooper, Emory, Baltimore; Elias Welty, Liberty; James Brads, James R. Cadden, Westminster; D. L. Herron, Emmitsburg; Henry G. Dill, C. L. K. Snavely, Gettysburg; J. A. Ross, Wm. M. Frysinger, Oliver Ege, sup., York; J. G. McKeehan, J. Benson Akers, York Springs; Edward Kinsey, Hanover; M. L. Drum, Wrightsville; John Bowen, Dallas st., Balt.; J. H. C. Dosh, Jefferson st., Balt.; Wm. Gwynn, Albany; J. McK. Reilly, Frederick; L. M. Gardner, Hancock; J. W. Langley, Milton Station; Geo. Warren, Milton, Circuit; William Earnshaw, Shippensburg Station. Next Conference to be held at Chambersburg, Pa.

**SPRING ELECTIONS.**—The elections for Township Officers will take place throughout the county on Friday next, the 16th inst. Too little importance is generally attached to these elections, and we think it proper to call attention of our friends to them, that they turn out and see that the right tickets are successful. As Democrats, we should feel it our bounden duty to attend all elections, whether great or small, important or unimportant.

**EXAMINATION.**—The annual examination of the pupils of the Gettysburg Female Institute took place on Friday last. The exercises were of a most interesting character, and reflected credit upon the teachers and the taught. The Institute is fast attaining the high position it deserves. Rev. D. Eversin and his accomplished lady have control of it.

**THE ENGINES.**—We have, of late, heard frequent apprehensions expressed in regard to the Fire Engines. Are they in good working order? The general supposition is that they are not. The authorities should see to it, as the safety of the property of the town may in a large measure depend upon promptness. If they can get no one in their own party to keep the "machines" in repair, the borough would not suffer great harm in this instance by the employment of a Democrat. But let the work be seen to—no matter by whom.

**PAINTED ACCIDENT.**—On Tuesday last, Edward K. son of Mr. Andrew Culp, of this place, aged about 11 years, was thrown from a horse, and his arm broken in two places, and so much fractured as to render it impossible to set it. He has had much suffering, and almost continual spasms for several days, but is now somewhat better.—Sunbeam.

**FOXES.**—Mr. John Reynolds, of Southampton township, one day last week, effected the wholesale destruction of fourteen foxes by two shots from his gun. This is a pretty fair specimen of last shooting, and at this rate of killing, the Fox tribe of Southampton will soon become as scarce as that other tribe of foxes, known by the name of Brown-Black Republicans.—Chambersburg Spectator.

**SINGULAR ACCIDENT.**—On Sunday morning last a child belonging to Mr. Samuel West, of Hamilton township, while engaged in eating some dried cherries, seemed to choke on the seed of one of the cherries, and died instantly, before medical aid could be summoned to his relief.—Id.

**LOOK TO YOUR GRAPE VINES.**—Now is the time to prune your grape vines and arrange them to good advantage on their trellises. People who never train their vines can't expect much of a grape crop.

The well known tavern stand in Chambersburg, the property of John Welsh, dec'd, and kept for many years by Mr. DANIEL THURMAN, was sold on Wednesday week, for \$9,165, to Mr. John Reilly, who will keep it himself.

On Saturday week, Mr. DANIEL THURMAN, whilst driving in his sulky in the neighborhood of St. Thomas, was thrown to the ground with great violence, by his horse frightening and running away, and upsetting the vehicle. Mr. Thistle was so much hurt as to be required to keep his bed for several days.

Mr. Jordan's Seed advertisement will be found in another column. All in want of choice and reliable seeds should forward their orders to him.

The attention of the reader is directed to the advertisement of H. E. HOOKER & CO., Rochester, N. Y., in another column. The varieties of the Strawberry they offer are among the choicest, whilst their prices are moderate.

The assortment of BOOKS now for sale at this office is larger than ever, embracing Common Books, single and double acknowledgments; Administrators' Deeds; Executors' Deeds; and for Administrators with the will annexed; Common and Judgment Bonds; Promissory Notes; State waiving the Exemption Laws; Subpoenas; Summons; Executions; Amicable Actions; Naturalization Papers, &c.—all printed with clear type, on good paper. Prices moderate.

**A LONG TAIL.**—Mr. HENRY BROWN, of this place, left at our office, the other day, a Parsnip measuring 29 inches in length. Who can beat it?

Answer to last week's Enigma.—"Valentine's Day."

**Circulating the Documents.**—Happening out in the country on Wednesday last, at a public sale, we noticed a smooth faced individual engaged in selling the "Life of Capt. John Brown," and the "Impending Crisis," written by the South Carolina thief—HERZEA. To the credit of that portion of the county he it said that his sales were "few and far between." These two publications were gotten up expressly as electioneering documents, and the Black Republicans are very anxious to give them an extensive circulation.—Junata Register.

**The Census of 1860.**—The United States Marshals have been notified by the Department at Washington to make the necessary preliminary arrangements for taking the census of 1860. The Marshals are to appoint a delegation, who are to commence their labors on the first of June, and each district is to be so arranged that the enumeration can be completed in six weeks thereafter.

## "The Country rising" for Foster!

Mr. Barr's sale, in Mountjoy township, last Tuesday, were we informed that one of the Stones marking the line between Maryland and this State (Mason & Dixon's) could be seen within a short distance, and our curiosity led us to the spot. The stone, tolerably well cut, is a pure white sand, (time-stained, of course,) about twelve inches square, and two and a half feet out of ground, with the letter "M" on the South side, and "P" on the North.

The history of this much-talked-of line, dividing as it does the free from the slave States, is interesting in many respects, and especially as to the citizens of Maryland and Pennsylvania. For the information of those not "posted" in regard to it, we make a few extracts from a lengthy paper contributed by Jacob B. BROWN, Esq., to the New York Herald, in 1858. The leading points in it appeared in our columns at the time.

After referring to the long continued and sometimes bloody disputes which occurred on both sides of the division line between the two States, the paper goes on to say:—  
So fierce became the strife on the borders of these settlements that at last, in 1769, Frederick, Lord Baltimore (the great-grandson of Cecilius Calvert) and Thomas and Richard Penn (the grandsons of William Penn) each named commissioners to carry into effect the decrees, the execution of which, upon various pretexts, had been delayed for so many years.

In 1768 the first commission had been organized to run a temporary line dividing the provinces, but their labors were interrupted, and the results were not satisfactory. The principal surveyors of 1769-73, as appears from the names subscribed each day to the minutes on file in the archives at Annapolis, were John Lukens and Archibald M'Clean [the latter residing in what is now Adams county] on the part of the Penns, and Thos. Garrett and Jonathan Ball on the part of Lord Baltimore. John F. A. Priggs afterwards held Garrett's position. Their assistants were Archibald Emory, John Watson, John Stapler and William Shankland, together with a number of M'Cleans, as will be further seen.

The duties of these surveyors, in accordance with the agreement of the Proprietaries, and the decrees of James II. and of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, in 1770, were as follows:—"To begin at Cape Hopewell and run a line due west to a point midway between that Cape and the shore of Chesapeake Bay."

The commissioners and surveyors met at New Castle on the 15th November, 1769, and soon afterwards commenced their operations. In order to ascertain the probable course of the northern line, they ran a due north experimental line through the forest from the "middle point" of the peninsula (which they had ascertained) until they arrived at a point nearly opposite New Castle. The line was about eighty miles in length. Then diverging on a line to New Castle, they were able to calculate the approximate course of their northern line, which they then proceeded to run from the same "middle point." Then having surveyed their twelve mile radius from New Castle Court House, they fixed the Tangent Point.

This work occupied them for nearly three years. But the magnates of the day, like many now-a-days, imagined there was not science and energy enough at home, and so, on 6th August, 1773, the Penns and Lord Baltimore employed, in England, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two mathematicians and surveyors, to take charge of the work. They arrived in Philadelphia November 15, received their instructions from the Commissioners December 9, 1773, and proceeded to the work assigned them, in connection with some of the old surveyors.

They brought with them a full supply of the best instruments of that day; among others, for astronomical observation, an excellent sector, or six feet radius, "which magnified twenty-five times," belonging to Hon. Mr. Penn, "the first which ever had the plumb line passing over and bisecting a point at the centre of the instrument." They brought also excellent standard chains, and a brass standard measure, five feet, provided by the Royal Society.

Bancroft speaks of Mason and Dixon as having run the line in 1764. It was not commenced by them till 1769, and not completed by them until 1773, and not finally marked till 1783. See Bancroft, Vol. II, p. 396. (Latter's address.)

They then carefully examined the various lines run by their predecessors, which they adopted as correct. Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, in his address before the Pennsylvania Historical Society in 1854, remarks:—

So far as the work of the old surveyors went, Mason and Dixon do not seem to have merited it; for they record in their proceedings of November 13, 1764, that the true tangent line, as ascertained by themselves, "would not pass much to the westward or eastward" of the post marking the tangent point set in the ground by those whom they superseded.

In the autumn of 1764 they ran their parallel of latitude west to the Susquehanna, thus commencing the famous line which bears their name, and which is now the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland.

In 1764-65 they ran the line due north from the tangent point to the northeast corner of Maryland, and in 1765, de-cried such portion of the semicircle around New Castle as enabled them to fix the point which is now the point of intersection of the three States. They then, beginning where they had left off at the Susquehanna, continued their line due west. On the 27th of October they had reached the North Mountain.

On the 4th of June, 1766, they were at the summit of the Little Alleghany, and at the end of their summer's work. The Indians were now troublesome, and they were masters in the woods.—Latrobe's Address.

The Six Nations had come down from the north, about 1689, and conquered their feeble warlike neighbors of the Lenape. The Delaware and the Susquehannocks, Ganoeco, and other Indians in Southern Pennsylvania, in their treaties always acknowledged the Six Nations as the possessors of that territory at that time. A negotiation with the northern Indians was therefore necessary, which Sir William Johnson successfully conducted, and in May, 1767, sent to the surveyors a delegation of Indians, with permission from the Six Nations to continue their surveys, and as an escort to protect them against







